TAXONOMIC STUDY OF CYNIPIDAE (HYMENOPTERA) FROM CHINA, WITH DESCRIPTION OF ONE NEW SPECIES

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Abstract The taxonomic study of the family Cynipidae (Hymenoptera) in China is briefly introduced in this paper. Two genera of the tribe Aylacini of Cynipidae, Aulacidea Ashmead and Isocolus Förster, are firstly reported in China, and one new species, A. hei sp. nov. is described and illustrated. The type specimens are deposited in the Parasitic Hymenoptera Collection, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, China (ZJUH).

Key to the Chinese genera of Aylacini.

Aulacidea hei sp. nov. (Figs 25 – 33)

Diagnosis. This species is similar to A. parvula Diakontschuk, 1984, but can be separated from the latter by the F1 of female antenna 0.9 times as long as F2 (Fig. 30); head 2.4 times as wide as medial long in dorsal view (Fig. 26); median mesoscutal line long, extending to 3/4 of the entire length of mesoscutum (Fig. 28); scutellum distinctly concaved apically (Fig. 28); the radial cell of fore wing 2.7 times as long as its maximum width (Fig. 31); second metasomal tergite with a lateral patch of white dense setae anteriorly (Fig. 32); and head yellowish brown (Fig. 25).

Female. Length of body 2.4 mm, fore wing 2.6 mm, and ovipositor sheath 0.3 mm.

Color. Head largely yellowish brown except for lower face and gena with yellow areas around mouthparts; antenna dark brown. Mesosoma black brown; legs yellow to yellowish brown except hind and mid-coxae black brown. Metasoma dark brown dorso-laterally and reddish yellow ventrally; hypopygium yellowish brown. Wing veins dark yellow. Body with

sparse short white setae.

Head. Head transversely ovate in front view, delicately coriaceous, with sparse white setae; 1.5 times as wide as its maximum height in front view, and slightly narrower than mesosoma; 2. 4 times as wide as median long in dorsal view. Gena delicately coriaceous. Malar space 0.9 times as long as high of eye, coriaceous, without delicate striae radiating from clypeus. POL: LOL: OOL = 17:9:20; OOL 4.0 times as long as diameter of lateral ocellus. Transfacial distance 1.5 times as long as height of eye; diameter of antennal torulus 1.6 times as long as distance between them and 0.5 times as long as distance between torulus and eye margin. Lower face and elevated median area with uniform weakly radiating striae from ventral margin of clypeus to sockets and eyes. Clypeus distinctly delimited by anterior tentorial pits, epistomal sulcus and clypeo-pleurostomal line distinct, ventrally nearly straight. Frons delicately alutaceous with few punctures; lateral frontal carinae absent. Vertrex, interocellar area and occiput uniformly weakly coriaceous, with punctures.

Antenna. Antenna 13-segmented, longer than head plus mesosoma; pedicel subglobal, only slightly longer than its maximum width; F1 1.5 times as long as pedicel and 0.9 times as long as F2; F2 slightly shorter or equal F3; subsequent flagellomeres shorter; distal flagellomeres longer and slightly broadened; F11 1.9 times as long as F10. The relative length from scape to F11:11:6:9:11:12:11:11:10:9:9:8:8:15.

Mesosoma. Mesosoma flattened dorso-ventrally, weakly convex, slightly longer than high in lateral view. Pronotum distinctly delicately coriaceous, without some delicate wrinkles on the level of mesopleural triangle; lateral pronotal carina present, anterior corners of pronotum strongly angled in dorsal view. Mesoscutum with interrupted and narrowly spaced transverse rugae, especially internotauli area,

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interspaces shinning and smooth or very delicately Notauli complete, sculptured. slightly anteriorly and posteriorly, well-impressed along its entire length; median mesoscutal line long, extending to 3/4 of the entire length of mesoscutum; parapsidal lines distinct and narrow, extending forward to 1/2 of the entire length of mesoscutum; anterior parallel lines short, extending to 1/4 of the entire length of mesoscutum. Scutellum distinctly concaved apically, 0.5 times as long as mesoscutum, elongated, dull rugose, with more delicate sculpture towards center of scutellar disk. Scutellar foveae transversely ovate, only slightly broader than high, very indistinctly delimited around, delicately coriaceous, and separated from by a wide carina. Mesopleuron completely fine striate; mesopleural triangle uniformly delicately coriaceous, Metapleural with few setae. sulcus reaching mesopleuron at 2/3 of its maximum height in lateral view; area delimited by the inferior part of metapleural sulcus with very dense white setae; preaxilla smooth and shinning; lateral axillar area with delicate weak transverse wrinkles; axillula ovate and coriaceous, with piliferous points; subaxillular bar smooth and shinning, in the most posterior end nearly as high as metanotal trough. Dorsellum very short, especially medially; metanotal trough very delicately coriaceous to alutaceous, with few white setae; ventral impressed area shinning, with weak longitudinal wrinkles. Lateral propodeal carinae nearly straight, parallel, without setae and equal in width; central propodeal area deliaceous, without setae; lateral propodeal area alutaceous with relatively dense white setae.

Wing. Fore wing longer than body, wing margin

Key words Hymenoptera, Cynipidae, Aylacini, new species, China.

中国瘿蜂科分类研究概况及一新种记述

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摘 要 简述了瘿蜂科中国分类研究的进展,同时首次记述瘿蜂科草瘿蜂族 Aylacini Ashmead 的 2 新纪录属: 菊瘿蜂 属 Aulacidea Ashmead, 1897 和近菊瘿蜂属 Isocolus Förster, 1869 及 1 新种, 何氏菊瘿蜂 Aulacidea hei sp. nov.。新种被详 细描述和附图。模式标本保存于浙江大学寄生蜂标本室。

关键词 膜翅目,瘿蜂科,草瘿蜂族,新种,中国. 中图分类号 Q969.549.3

瘿蜂科 Cynipidae 是造瘿昆虫中的主要类群, 隶 属于膜翅目瘿蜂总科 Hymenoptera, Cynipioidea, 现 包含7族78属,已知约有1400多种,但据估计至少 3 000 ~ 6 000 种 (Csoka et al., 2004; Melika, 2006)。

全世界均有分布,但主要分布在北半球的温带地区 (Liljeblad, 2002)。因该类昆虫雌蜂产卵后诱发寄主 植物产生大量虫瘿, 从而对寄主植物的正常发育产

with long cilia; radial cell of fore wing closed, 2.7 times as long as its maximum width, Rs slightly curved medially; areolet large, distinct; vein Rs + M wellmarked, extending to the entire distance between areolet and basal vein, projecting into middle of basal vein.

Metasoma. Metasoma nearly as long as head plus mesosoma, as long as high in lateral view; second metasomal tergite occupying 1/3 of entire length of metasoma, with a patch of dense short white setae posteriorly: antero-laterally, without punctures subsequent tergites and hypopygium with punctuates apical-dorsally, prominent part of ventral spine of hypopygium very short.

Holotype ♀, China, Zhejiang, Tianmushan (30°26'N, 119°34'E), 18 June 1983, HE Jun-Hua, No. 830721.

Distribution. China (Zhejiang).

Biology. Unknown.

Etymology. The new species is named in honour of surname of Prof. HE Jun-Hua, well-known China hymenopterist and collector of the type specimens.

Isocolus tinctorius Melika & Gharaei, 2006 New record to China

Isocolus tinctorius Melika & Gharaei, 2006. 52 (4): 386 (female and gall).

Material examined. 1 ♀, China, Henan, Neixiang, Baotianman, 15 July 1998, MA Yun, No. 987530.

Distribution. China (Henan); Iran.

Biology. Galls are scattered at the base of the flower head of Carthamus tinctorius.

生不利影响;又因瘿蜂栖息于完全封闭的虫瘿内,高

效截获寄主营养,隐蔽性强和危害时间长,所以,此类害虫的防治难度极大。众所周知的重要检疫害虫——栗瘿蜂 *Dryocosmus kuriphilus* Yasumatsu 属于该类群(Askew, 1984)。由于多种因素,中国该类昆虫的分类研究极为薄弱。

瘿蜂科分为2亚科,即古瘿蜂亚科 Hodiernocynipinae 和瘿蜂亚科 Cynipinae,前者已灭绝(Melika, 2006)。瘿蜂亚科 Cynipinae 主要分为致瘿和食瘿两大类,由7族组成,其中致瘿瘿蜂由6 族组成:草瘿蜂族 Aylacini Ashmead、瘿蜂族 Cynipini Latreille、犁瘿蜂族 Diplolepidini Latreille、额脊瘿蜂族 Eschatocerini Latreille、棒角瘿蜂族 Paraulacini Nieves-Aldrey & Liljeblad、槭瘿蜂族 Pediaspidini Ashmead 和客瘿蜂族 Synergini Ashmead (寄生于其它致瘿昆虫的虫瘿内)。上述 7 族中除额脊瘿蜂族和棒角瘿蜂族仅局限于新北区外,其它主要分布于古北区,各族的属、种数量、分布及寄主植物见表 1; 7 族间的识别见检索表。

表 1 瘿蜂科族属、分布及其寄主

Table 1. Tribes and genera of Cynipidae and their distributions and host plants.

族 Tribes	属数 The number of genera / 种数 Species	分布 Distribution	寄主 Host
草瘿蜂族 Aylacini Ashmead, 1903	21/156	全北区	菊 科 Asteraceae, 罌 粟 科 Papaveraceae, 薔薇科 Rosaceae, 唇 形科 Lamiaceae
瘿蜂族 Cynipini Latreille, 1802	44/974	全北区	壳 斗 科 Fagaceae 和 南 青 冈 科 Nothofagaceae
额脊瘿蜂族 Eschatocerini Ashmead, 1903	1/3	美国南部	豆科 Leguminosae 的金合欢属 Acacia 和牧豆树属 Prosopis
棒角瘿蜂族 Paraulacini Nieves-Aldrey & Liljeblad, 2009	2/6	美国南部	南青冈科 Nothofagaceae 的南水青 冈属 Nothofagus
槭瘿蜂族 Pediaspidini Ashmead, 1903	2/2	尼泊尔、欧洲和美国南部	无患子科 Sapindaceae 槭树属 Acer
犁瘿蜂族 Diplolepidini Latreille, 1802	2/63	北半球的温带区域	蔷薇科 Rosaceae
客瘿蜂族 Synergini Ashmead, 1896	7/179	全北区	栖息其它瘿蜂形成的虫瘿内

瘿蜂科分族检索表

- 2. 前胸背板中部长,至少为其外侧缘最大长的1/6,通常为1/3(图2);前端平截,中间凹陷,常形成前背板,但很窄(图2);侧观,腹末肛下生殖节的腹刺突很少突出,或几乎没有突出(图9~10);翅脉 Rs+M 如果存在,延伸至基脉中间下方(图14) …

- 4. 雖虫第2~3 腹背板愈合(客瘿蜂属 Synergus,客副瘿蜂属 Saphonecrus 和拟客瘿蜂属 Synophrus 的雄虫是愈合的,但其他属未愈合),占据整个腹背板的大部分(有时第2~3 腹背板间的沟缝可见,如脊瘿蜂属 Ceroptres,但其他属该缝隙不可见)(图10);外延片完全退化,与外延沟愈合为整体,或退化为窄缝(图8);下颚须4节(图8);主要寄居在栎属 Queraus 和蔷薇属 Rosa 植物上的其

- 它昆虫形成的虫瘿内 …… 客瘿蜂族 Synergini Ashmead, 1896 雌虫第2~3 节腹背板如果愈合,则头和胸光滑、光亮,常无刻纹 (图25,27,29);多数情况下,第2~7 节腹背板均自由,未愈合 (图9,32);后头孔与口窝间间距小 (图11);外延片明显存在, 有时与外延沟相互分离,或退化与其相交 (图11);下颚须5节 (图11);在蔷薇科等草本植物致瘿
- 5. 触角槽位于颜面较高处,上缘与复眼上缘处于同一水平面(图 12);两触角槽相互较近,窄于前单眼直径(图 12);隆突的额间具强烈膝状中脊(图 12);盾纵沟和小盾片凹陷窝均缺失(图 12);背翅关节区域大,三角形,与小盾片处于同一水平面;前翅 Rs+M与R1不可见,Rs与径室前缘具较大的分离(图 14);主要在新北区的金合欢属 Acacia 和牧豆树属 Prosopis 植物上形成虫瘿
 - 無角槽位于颜面中部,上缘位于复眼上缘下方(图15,20);两触角槽相距较远,约为前单眼直径的1.5倍(图15,20);隆突的额间无膝状中脊(图15,20);盾纵沟完整、不完整或缺失(图16,21);小盾片具凹陷窝,或2凹陷窝融合形成浅横向凹陷(图16,21);背翅关节区域小,三角形;前翅Rs+M与R1可见,Rs几乎到达径室前缘(图17,23);主要在栎属 Queraus 和蔷薇属 Rosa 植物上形成虫癭
- 6. 中胸侧板具纵向深沟(图18);雌下生殖板犁状(图19);前翅径室关闭或部分关闭(图17);主要在薔薇属 Rosa 植物上形成虫瘿

型瘿蜂族 Diplolepidini Latreille, 1802 中胸側板无纵向深沟 (图 22); 雌下生殖板非犁状 (图 24); 前翅 径室开放 (图 23); 主要在売斗科 Fagaccae 的栎属 Quercus、栗属 Castanea、黄鳞栗属 Chrysolepis、石栎属 Lithocarpus 植物上形成虫瘿

······ 瘿蜂族 Cynipini Latreille, 1802

中国瘿蜂科昆虫寄主植物极为丰富,然而,因该类昆虫的分类研究基础薄弱,标本野外不易采集(大多数种类需通过饲养虫瘿获取),同种不同世代的生物学与形态变异较大,并且个体相对较小,因此该类昆虫的分类难度相对较大,已知种类甚少,多数属种有待于发现鉴定,部分属种的分类地位急需订

正。基于上述原因,我国该类群的系统分类学研究一直未能全面开展,至今仅描述8属25种,16种来自于中国台湾(表2),现中国已知种不足总种类数的5%(Abe et al., 2007; Melika et al., 2004; Wang et al., 2010)。

表 2 中国瘿蜂科已知属种、分布及其寄主

Table 2. Genera and species of Cynipidae and their distributions and host plants known in China.

种 Species	分布 Distribution	虫瘿寄主 Gall host	参考文献 References
Andricus mairei Kieffer, 1906	贵州	Quercus sp.	Melika, 2006
Andricus formosanus Tang & Melika, 2009	台湾	Q. dentata	Tang et al., 2009
Andricus pseudocurvator Tang & Melika, 2011	台湾	Q. serrata var. brevipetiolata	Tang et al., 2011b
Andricus songshui Tang & Melika, 2011	台湾	Q. serrata	
Cerroneuroterus folimargo Monzen, 1954	台湾	Q. variabilis	Melika et al., 2010
Cerroneuroterus vonkuenburgi (Dettmer, 1934)	台湾	Q. acutissima, Q. variabilis	
Cycloneuroterus Melika & Tang, 2011	台湾	Q. glauca	Tang et al., 2011a
Cycloneuroterus formosanus Melika & Tang, 2011	台湾	Lithocarpus konishii	
Cycloneuroterus longinuxus Melika & Tang, 2011	台湾	Q. longinux	
Cycloneuroterus lilungi Melika & Tang, 2011	台湾	Q. longinux	
Dryocosmus carlesiae Melika & Tang, 2011	台湾	Castanopsis carlesii	Melika et al., 2011a
Dryocosmus pentagonalis Melika & Tang, 2011	台湾	C. carlesii	
Dryocosmus testisimilis Melika & Tang, 2011	台湾	L. uraianus	
Dryocosmus triangularis Melika & Tang, 2011	台湾	C. carlesii	
Dryocosmus kuriphilus Yasumatsu , 1951	河北、河南、山东、陕 西、江苏、浙江、湖北、 湖南、四川和云南	C. mollissima, C. henryi, C. seguinii	He, 2004
Plagiotrochus glaucus Melika & Tang, 2011	台湾	Cyclobalanopsis glauca	Tang et al., 2011b
Saphonecrus chaodongzhui Melika, Ács & Bechtold, 2004	云南	未知	Melika et al., 2004
Saphonecrus naiquanlini Melika, Ács & Bechtold, 2004	浙江	未知	
Saphonecrus flavitibialis Wang & Chen, 2010	浙江	未知	Wang et al., 2010
Saphonecrus tianmushanensis Wang & Chen, 2010	浙江	未知	
Saphonecrus sinicus Belizin, 1968	四川	未知	Melika, 2006
Synergus chinensis Melika, Ács & Bechtold, 2004	北京	Q. sp.	Melika et al., 2004
Synergus xiaolongmeni Melika, Ács & Bechtold, 2004	北京	Q. sp.	Melika et al., 2004
Trichagalma serratae (Ashmead, 1904)	四川	Q. serrata Carruth	Melika et al., 2010
Trichagalma formosana Melika & Tang, 2010	台湾	Q. variabilis, Q. acutissima	Melika et al., 2011a

草瘿蜂族在瘿蜂科中属于相对原始类群,由 21 属约 156 种组成,主要在草本植物的茎、果实、种子和根等部致瘿(Nieves-Aldrey, 1994; Melika, 2006)。

该族在中国是首次报道,研究发现该族的2属2种,此2属均为中国新纪录属,菊瘿蜂属 Aulacidea Ashmead, 1897 和近菊瘿蜂属 Isocolus Förster, 1869,以及1新种,何氏菊瘿蜂 Aulacidea hei sp. nov.。模式标本保存在浙江大学寄生蜂标本室。

1 材料与方法

研究所检视的标本分别来自于浙江大学、浙江 农林大学以及美国东伊利诺伊大学和美国国家自然

历史博物馆寄生蜂标本室。瘿蜂科族属的鉴定参照Weld (1952), Nieves-Aldrey (1994) 和 Melika (2006)。本文除图 6~8, 10, 15~33 外, 剩余图均来自于 www. morphbank. net。本研究的形态结构名词术语参照 Ronquist 和 Nordlander (1989), 翅脉简称参照 Melika (2006), 体表刻纹参照 Harris (1979)。其它所用简称,如 F1~F12 表示触角第 1 鞭节至第 12 鞭节; POL (post-ocellar distance)表示后单眼内缘间距; OOL (ocellar-ocular distance)表示后单眼外缘与复眼内缘间距; LOL (anterior and posterior ocellar distance)表示后单眼与前单眼间距。

标本形态结构观察,采用德国制造的徕卡解剖

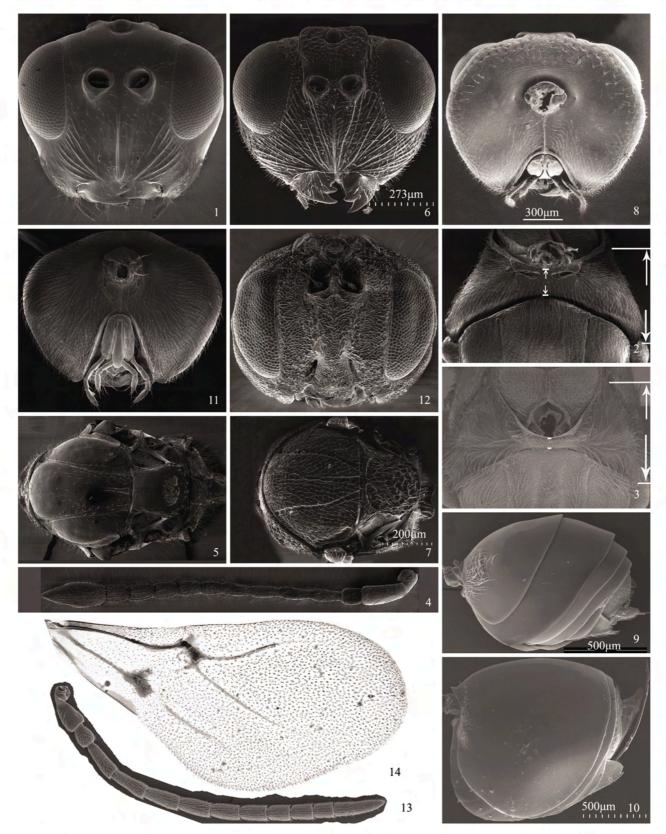


图 1, 4~5 棒角瘿蜂 Paraulax sp. 图 3 翱瘿蜂 Cynips divisa 图 2, 9, 11, 13 奇沟瘿蜂 Aylax hypecoi 图 6~7, 10 广客瘿蜂 Synergus gallaepomiformis 图 8 哥伦比亚瘿蜂 Synergus colombianus 图 12, 14 阿额脊瘿蜂 Eschatocerus acaciae 1, 6, 12. 头, 前面观 (head, frontal view) 2~3. 前胸背板, 背面观 (pronotum, dorsal view) 4, 13. 触角 (antennae) 5, 7. 胸, 背面观 (mesosoma, dorsal view) 8, 11. 头, 后面观 (head, posterioral view) 9~10. 中胸侧板 (mesopleuron) 14. 前翅 (fore wing)

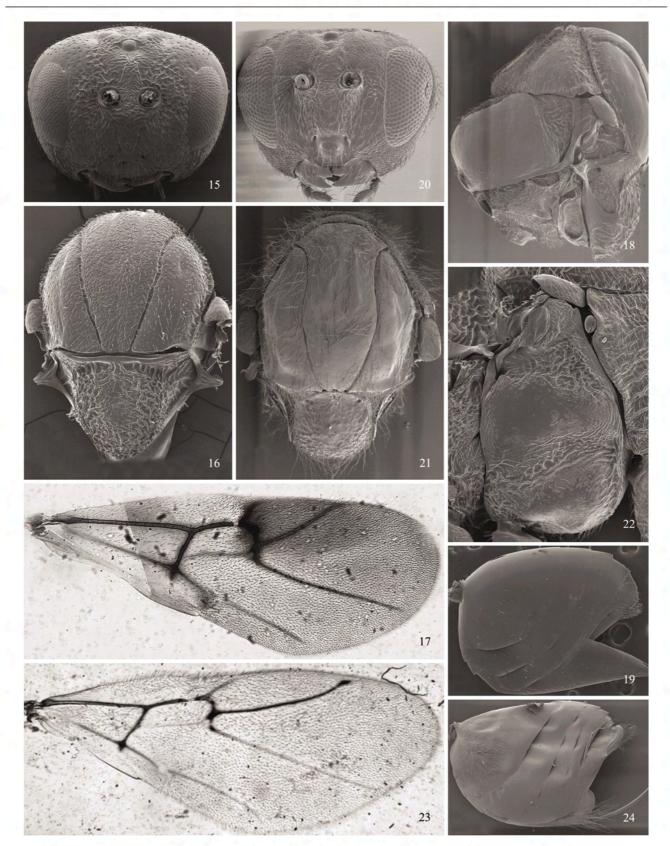


图 15 麦格纳利布瘿蜂 Liebelia magna 图 16~19 玫瑰犁瘿蜂 Diplolepis rosae 图 20~24 翱瘿蜂 Cynips divisa 15, 20. 头, 前面观 (head, frontal view) 16, 21. 胸, 背面观 (mesoscutum, dorsal view) 17, 23. 前翅 (fore wing) 18, 22. 中胸侧板 (mesopleuron) 19, 24. 腹, 侧面观 (metasoma, lateral view)

镜 MZ 12.5,并利用连接该解剖镜的徕卡 MZ APO 进行拍照,最后利用合成软件 Synoptics Auto-Montage version 5.0 进行照片合成。

2 结果

中国草瘿蜂族分属检索表

1. 前翅缘常具长缘毛, R1 脉和 Rs 脉延伸至翅缘, 径室关闭; 第 3 腹背板常具针状刻点; 寄主植物主要为矢车菊属 Centaurea 或其他菊科植物 … 菊瘿蜂属 Aulacidea Ashmead, 1897前翅缘无缘毛,有时具短缘毛, R1 脉和 Rs 脉未延伸至翅缘, 径室开放; 第 3 腹背板常光滑光亮; 寄主植物为菊科植物 …………

······ 近菊瘿蜂属 Isocolus Förster, 1869

2.1 菊瘿蜂属 Aulacidea Ashmead, 1897 中国新 纪录属

Cynips Linnaeus, 1758: 343, 553 (part). Cynips hieracii Linnaeus, 1758. Aylax (Cynips) Hartig, 1840: 186, 195. Aylax (Cynips) hieracii (Linnaeus, 1758).

Aulax Schenck, 1863: 219, 221. Aulax hieracii (Linnaeus, 1758) (Synonym in Eady & Quinlan, 1963).

Aulacidea Ashmead, 1897: 68. Type species: Aulax mulgediicola Ashmead, 1896 (= Aulax harringtoni Ashmead, 1897).

Pseudaulax Ashmead, 1903: 213. Pseudaulax hieracii (Linnaeus, 1758).

属征 头宽为高的 2 倍;复眼后颊未加宽,或略变宽。额和头顶革质(图 26~26);触角 12~14节(雄 13~14节);第 1 鞭节短于或等长于第 2 鞭节(图 30);前胸背板亚中坑明显凹陷,相互分离,较宽(图 30);中胸盾板革质,被颗粒或微皱纹(图 28);盾纵沟常完整,有时微弱凹陷,前部很窄;中胸盾片中沟形成短三角区,延伸至盾片总长的 1/4至 1/2(图 28)。小盾片圆钝,长略大于宽,具革质或皱纹;小盾片凹陷窝大,圆钝,甚至长大于宽,被中脊分离(图 28);中胸侧板常具横向线条刻纹(图 29)。径室关闭,翅缘常具长缘毛(图 31);第 2 腹背板前侧常具白毛斑,有时缺失或不明显(图 32);剩余背板及肛下生殖板具刻点。

分布:全北区分布。

生物学 寄主植物为菊科 Asteraceae。

注:该属与近菊瘿蜂属极为相似,但可通过如下 特征区别于后者:前翅径室常关闭,翅缘常具长缘 毛,中胸背板皮质或革质,常缺少横向条形刻纹等主 要特征。

菊瘿蜂属现已知 33 种,全北区分布,其中 26 种分布于古北区,剩余 7 种分布于墨西哥北部的北美区域(Nieves-Aldrey *et al.*, 2004)。

该属在中国首次发现,本次研究发现1新种。

何氏菊瘿蜂,新种 Aulacidea hei sp. nov. (图 25 ~ 33)

长度 雌性,体长 2.4 mm,前翅 2.6 mm,产卵鞘 0.3 mm。

体色 头黄褐色,但下颜面和颊黄色;触角暗褐色;胸黑褐色;足黄褐色,但后足和中足基节黑褐色,腹背侧暗褐色,腹侧红黄色;肛下生殖板黄褐色;翅脉暗黄色。

头(图 25~26) 前观,横卵形,细微革质, 具稀疏短白毛;背观,宽为中间长的 2.4 倍;前观, 宽为其最大高的 1.5 倍,略窄于胸;颊革质;颚间距 为复眼高的 0.9 倍,无条形刻纹;后单眼间距:前后 单眼间距:后单眼与复眼间距 = 17:9:20;后单眼与 复眼间距为后单眼直径的 4.0 倍。颜面横向间距为 复眼高的 1.5 倍;触角槽直径为两触角槽间距的 1.6 倍,为触角槽至复眼间距的 0.5 倍。下颜面及其中 间隆起区具自唇基的放射状刻纹,该刻纹延伸至触 角槽和复眼。唇基分化明显,幕骨沟和唇基侧幕骨 线明显。额皮质具刻点,侧额脊缺失;头顶、单眼三 角区和后头区革质,具刻点。

触角(图30) 触角13节,长于头与胸长总和;梗节亚球形,略长于其最大宽;第1鞭节长为梗节长的1.5倍,为第2鞭节长的0.9倍;第2鞭节略短于第3鞭节;剩余鞭节渐短,但端鞭节相对较长;第11鞭节长为第10鞭节长的1.9倍;柄节至第11鞭节各节长之比为:11:6:9:11:12:11:11:10:9:9:8:8:15。

胸(图27~29) 胸微弱隆起。侧观长大于 高, 具稀疏毛; 前胸背板革质, 无皱痕, 侧脊存在; 背观, 前角微弱; 中胸背板具间断横向皱脊; 盾纵沟 完整,中间窄,前后均变宽,沿整个长深度凹陷;中 胸背板前平行沟短,延伸至背板总长的1/4;中胸背 板中沟延伸至背板总长的 3/4; 亚侧沟明显, 窄, 延 伸至背板总长的 1/2; 小盾片为中胸背板总长的 0.5 倍, 具皱痕和刻纹; 小盾片端中部明显向内凹陷, 凹 陷窝横卵形,内部光滑,宽大于高,两凹陷窝被宽脊 分离;中胸侧板具细微线条刻纹,三角区域革质,具 密毛; 侧观, 后胸侧板沟延伸至中胸侧板最大高的 2/3 处;后胸侧板沟所包围区域具密白毛;中胸背板 前腋区光滑,光亮;中胸背板侧腋区具微弱横向皱 纹;中胸背板腋卵圆形、光亮、革质,具毛点毛;中 胸背板亚腋槽光滑、光亮,后端几乎与后胸背板槽 等高。后胸背板中间区域短;后胸背板槽细微革质 至皮质, 具细微白毛, 腹凹陷区光亮, 具明显微弱纵 向皱纹。并胸腹节侧脊直、平行、无毛、等宽,中 央区域无毛,并胸腹节侧区皮质,具密白毛。

翅(图31) 前翅长于体长, 翅缘具长缨毛; 径室关闭, 长为宽的2.7倍; Rs 脉微弱弯曲; 三角室大, 明显; Rs + M 脉明显, 延伸至三角室与基脉间的整个长度。



图 25~33 何氏菊瘿蜂,新种 Aulacidea hei sp. nov.

25. 头,前面观 (head, frontal view) 26. 头,背面观 (head, dorsal view) 27. 前胸背板,背面观 (pronotum, dorsal view) 28. 胸,背面观 (mesosoma, dorsal view) 29. 中胸侧板 (mesopleuron) 30. 触角 (antennae) 31. 前翅 (fore wing) 32. 腹,侧面观 (metasoma, lateral view) 33. 整体,侧面观 (body, lateral view) 比例尺 (scale bars): 25~26,28~29,32=0.1 mm; 27=0.05 mm; 30~31=0.20 mm; 33=0.25 mm

腹(图32~33) 腹近等长于头胸之和,侧观 光亮,前侧具密短白毛斑;第3~7腹背板具刻点; 长等于高;第2腹背板长占整个背板的1/3,光滑, 肛下生殖节无刻点;肛下生殖节的腹刺突短。 鉴别特征 该种与茎菊瘿蜂 A. parvula Diakontschuk, 1984 较为相似, 但可通过如下特征区别于后者: 雌虫触角第1 鞭节长为第2 鞭节长的0.9倍(图30), 背观, 头宽为中间长的2.4倍(图26), 中胸背板中沟延伸至中胸背板总长的3/4(图28), 小盾片端中明显向内凹陷(图28), 前翅径室长为最大宽的2.7倍(图31), 第2 腹背板前侧具密毛斑(图32), 头黄褐色。

检查标本 正模 ♀, 浙江天目山 (119°34′E, 30°26′N), 1983-06-18, 何俊华采, 编号 830721。

分布:中国(浙江)。

生物学 未知。

词源:新种种名源自模式标本的采集者何俊华 先生的姓氏。

2.2 近菊瘿蜂属 Isocolus Förster, 1869 中国新

Isocolus Förster, 1869: 330, 334 (= Eubothrus Förster, 1869). Type species: Diastrophus scabiosae Giraud, 1859: 368, original designation.

属征 前观,头宽为高的1.3倍;复眼后颊略宽或未变宽;触角13~14节(雄14~15节);第1鞭节长短于或等长于第2鞭节;背观,前胸背板长,亚中坑明显凹陷,相互分离,较宽;中胸盾板多少具横向线条形刻纹;盾纵沟常完整,有时前凹陷不明显。小盾片具强烈皱痕;小盾片凹陷窝明显,周缘界限明显,被中脊分离;中胸侧板具横向线条形刻纹;径室开放,翅缘常无缘毛或具短缘毛;跗节爪简单,无基叶或齿;除前3节腹背板,剩余各腹背板及肛下生殖板常具刻点。

分布: 古北区。

生物学 寄主植物为菊科 Asteraceae。

注 该属与菊瘿蜂属极为相似,但可通过如下 特征区别于后者:前翅径室常开放,前翅翅缘无缨毛 或具短缨毛,中胸背板常具横向线条形状刻纹等主 要特征。

菊瘿蜂属现已知20种,分布于欧洲和亚洲。

该属为首次在中国发现,本研究发现1种,该种 是中国的首次报道。

红花近菊瘿蜂 *Isocolus tinctorius* Melika & Gharaei, 2006 中国新纪录

Isocolus tinctorius Melika & Gharaei, 2006. 52 (4): 386 (female and gall).

检查标本: 1♀, 中国河南, 内乡宝天曼, 1998-07-15, 马云采, 编号 987530。

分布:中国(河南);伊朗。

生物学 在红花 Carthamus tinctorius 植物花的基部 致瘳。

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